

# AGRICULTURAL.

## A Motor for Farmers' Use.

The Project now is to Supply Horses by Electric Power

Electrical engineers have been at work for several years to devise a feasible plan for using electricity as a power on country roads and farms. There is a great economic loss through the wastefulness of the customary sources of power on farms during harvesting and threshing, and much more in transportation over country roads to and from the market. In the East this loss is not so great, because the quantity of farm products shipped is less in proportion to the whole amount raised, and the railroad station is usually much nearer at hand. Also, the roads of the East are better; but the plan of power supply which several electrical engineers favor might prove desirable in the East as well as in the West. Essential to the success of this plan is that there should be an abundance of coal, or of water head, and residents enough to make the cost of the plant per capita not too large. In any suburban neighborhood or in localities where garden truck and small crops are produced the electrical experts are convinced that their plan could be economically put into practice.

This plan is the use of electricity as a power to supply horses. The electrical engineers figure out that there is a waste every year through the time lost in transportation over country roads, with delays and breakage of gear, and the cost of the millions of horses and wagons required, and a like waste of power in other work about a farm, which, if saved, would be more than enough to pay the amount of all taxes of whatever nature borne by the farmers. On every farm enough horses have to be kept the year round to do the work at the busiest seasons. This means that for a few weeks of activity animals must be fed and cared for the entire year. The corn, oats, and hay which a horse eats in one month would buy enough coal in most parts of the country to furnish more power than the work of the animal in a year.

The reason that steam power is not used more on farms is that the plant costs too much to begin with, and that the current expense of engineers, firemen, and machinists is so great that the use of steam machinery on small farms is practically prohibited. On the big Western wheat farms the use of steam has greatly diminished the number of horses required, and steam power is profitable there because of the size of the estates and the concentration of their control. If such substitution could be made practically everywhere the saving would be vast in amount, and in its distribution it would benefit every consumer of farm products, as well as the farmer himself.

The development of the trolley system on a cheap and extensive scale is what certain electrical engineers are now working to accomplish. Plans have been made for an experimental plant to use in the level and rich farming country in Illinois, where there will be a minimum of mechanical obstacles to overcome at the start, and the engineers hope to perfect this plant, so that it may prove available and useful.

There are in common use two kinds of power—steam and water. In many farming neighborhoods there is abundant water power which is now only partially utilized. The saw mills, flour mills, and like local industries exhaust only a small part of it. Wherever such a water supply exists it could be employed to develop electrical power. The plant required would consist of only a water wheel and a dynamo supplying the power directly to the wires, and one electrician could look after several plants. The son of some farmer in the neighborhood could soon learn enough to take care of the plant, and to run it would not take all of his time. The power is transmitted readily over the wires, so that a plant may be erected at some distance from the places it is intended to supply.

In parts of the country where the water supply is deficient or coal is very cheap steam might be used as a substitute for water in running the dynamo. It would be less economical, because the original cost of the steam plant would be greater and it would require constant attendance. The power house, with engines and boilers, would require almost constant care, while a turbine wheel properly set needs to be looked after only occasionally. Of course, there would be places where neither power would be available and where the plan of the general use of electricity for farming purposes would not be economically expedient.

After the plant and power are secured it is proposed to run a power wire on the main road through the neighborhood which contributes to the expense. In case there is a turnpike the wire would be run over that, or, if there is not, over the main road, whatever it may be. Branches could be run from it in as many places as the farmer would want.

With the cheap converters now in use this power could be largely utilized to the exclusion of horses. The trolley over the main road, with one of the traction wagons now frequently found in the West, would do all the hauling for the neighborhood. It would require no change in the construction of the farm wagons, for they could be loaded as now and picked up along the road by the traction wagon. The only limit to the number of wagons that might be taken in one train would be the power and the strength of the hauling machinery. All the farmer need do would be to have his load made up in the morning, as now, and then to stay at home and do his day's work while the wagon was being taken to town in the electrical wagon train. Should it be necessary for him to go to town to see about the unloading, he could take his trotter and road wagon and cover the distance in a small fraction of the time that it would take him to drive it with his heavy wagon. There would also be no limit to the load which he could ship at one time, except the capacity of his wagon. The economies might be further extended by the general ownership of a few wagons, which could be used by a number of farmers for shipment of different days.

The advantages of such a system are obvious. They would do away almost entirely with the horses now needed to carry the farm products to market. Fewer wagons would be required, and time for the farmer and his hands would be saved. Shipments could be made more quickly and in greater quantities. The use of the power from the trolley wire need not be limited to traction on the road. The wire could be tapped for every farm and the power used for general farm purposes. The moving machines could

be drawn by electricity instead of horses. The thrashing could be done without the use of a travelling steam engine, with its expense for fuel and attendants. The gang ploughs, which now require a steam engine of four to six horses, could be easily managed by electricity, and all the ploughing done more rapidly and with much less expenditure of labor. Even butter could be churned by electricity, and the drudgery of farm work generally reduced.

The maximum load of a wagon is what the horses can pull over the worst part of the road, and the greatest number of ploughs which can be set in a gang is determined by the power of the horses at the hardest point to be ploughed. There will be no such restrictions when electricity is used, provided enough power exists at the source of supply. It may be that the system could be so extended that the main country roads will be lighted with electricity, and candles and lamps be banished from the farm houses shortly after the cart horses are dismissed from the stables.—New York Sun.

## English Plum Pudding.

Out of 500 recipes sent to the London Queen the following received the prize: One pound of raisins, quarter pound of flour, one pound of suet chopped fine, one pound of currants, three quarters pound stale bread crumbs, half nutmeg (grated), quarter pound brown sugar, five eggs, grated rind of one lemon, half pint of brandy, half pound of minced candied orange peel.

Clean, wash, and dry the currants; stone the raisins. Mix all dry ingredients together. Beat the eggs, add them to the brandy, then pour over the dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. Pack in greased small tins or molds (this will make six puddings), and boil six hours when you make it, and when wanted for use serve with hard or brandy sauce.

An old lady up in the Adirondacks, when questioned by her friends if she heard the earthquake felt some years ago in that region, answered: "Yes, I heard it; rather enjoyed it, for it's the first thing that's happened since I married Jeremiah that he didn't think I was to blame for."

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market; it depends chiefly on two words—industry and frugality—that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.—Franklin.

## Deserving Praise

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Trial bottles free at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail, and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale drug store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

## OFFICE OF

The Wholesale House of  
**S. WITKOWSKY,**

THEY ARE HERE!

## THE LINES OF

Fall and Winter Goods for 1892.

Having placed my orders for the incoming season with "Home" and foreign manufacturers and importers many months ahead of the season, I am pleased to announce to my friends and customers

THAT ALL MY LINES OF GOODS ARE

NOW IN THE HOUSE,

Complete and Ready for the Trade.

The orders were placed at a time when manu-

facturers have little to do, and

with the aid of

"THE READY CASH"

Enabled me to obtain large concessions in price,

which I am ready and willing as usual to

share with my customers.

It is well known to nearly every man, woman

and child in the Carolinas, that I carry the

largest and most complete lines of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS AND

SHOES IN THE STATE.

So also am I ready to compete in price with any

respectable "Wholesale" House.

The inspection by Purchasers is respect-

fully solicited.

LONG LIVE

3 P.

S. WITKOWSKY.

July 29, 1892.

Referring to broom corn as a profitable crop, the San Antonio Express tells of a farmer who planted three acres in it on the 1st of April and at the end of July harvested 1,500 pounds of the broom material, which sold in San Antonio for five cents per pound, or \$75 for the lot. The second cuttings will sell for about \$50. Besides these he secured fifty bushels of seed worth fifty cents a bushel for seed, the total amounting to \$150 for three acres, besides the fodder saved for cows.

Experiment on a small scale, if you do not wish to lose in a large way.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jordan & Scott, whole sale Drug store, and at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail.

## JOHN CALDER.

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, ETC.

No. 300 North Tryon, corner sixth street

A good hitting lot in rear of Store.

Sept. 2, 1892.

## CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Child's Dongola Kid Button, Spring Heel and Cap Toe, 50c. up to \$1.00. Sizes 5.5 to 8.5.

WE HAVE EVERY KIND AND GRADE OF

SHOES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

This one we quote is a special and cannot be

matched in the State at this price.

Our Shoes are all leaders.

GILREATH & CO.

Oct. 14, 1892

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALPH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE 51st AN-

NUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN

SEPTEMBER 22nd.

For Catalogue address

REV. B. S. MEDES, A. M.

July 15, 1892 3m

OUR FALL ASSORTMENT.

MRS. P. QUERY & CO.

Are now ready to show the largest and best

selection of fashionable Millinery to be found in the

State.

Our Trimmer, Miss Carrie Houston, who has

spent several weeks in the Northern cities for

fall styles, is now ready to show the produc-

tions of her search for the latest novelties in the

Millinery line. A glance will convince any lady

of taste and judgment that she richly deserves

her reputation for skill and taste in the art of

Trimming Hats and Bonnets.

Our stock of Embroidery and Knitting Silks,

Zephyr, Wool Yarns, Notions and Novelties for

Aut. Work is now complete.

Ladies who will favor us with a call will find

everything new, fresh, and novel, and at the

lowest possible prices.

MRS. P. QUERY & CO.

Sept. 9, 1892.

ONE TWO THREE FOUR

ONE TWO THREE FOUR

ONE TWO THREE FOUR

ONE TWO THREE FOUR

INVESTIGATION LEADS TO A DISCOVERY.

Many lots have been closed out entirely, some

have been considerably broken, but a

great many have been reduced to

ONE OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

So now we call them "Remnants" and let

them go at a big sacrifice. The sizes left will fit

"commodities" it may be you, and if in need of a

suit now is your time. Don't wait for two

seasons saying it is too late for one, too early for

the other. You save money by buying now, and you can get any kind of suit

you want, light, medium or heavy weight.

WE HAVE TO MAKE THE ROOM.

No matter what the weight or color of the suit

you like it included in this sacrifice sale. Just

come and see

HOW CHEAP YOU CAN BUY A GOOD SUIT.

This hot weather wouldn't be so hard on you

either if you had one of our suits, cool, comfortable

and vest. We have them in any material

and price you want. We save money by

Mothers should send a line of boys' Negligee

Shirts Waists, from four to fourteen years, let the

boys keep cool too.

PHAROS & LONG.

July 22, 1892. 42 South Tryon Street

TRUNKS.

We show the largest line of trunks in the

city, and have all grades from 50c. to \$20.

The best packing trunks ever made, from the

largest to smallest size.

Elegant line and canvas covered trunks, at

moderate prices.

See our shoes, better than ever this season.

Oct. 7, 1892 GILREATH & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENCY,

Established in 1854.

NOW REPRESENTING

ROYAL WESTERN ASSURANCE, English Companies

"Georgia Home,"

Virginia Fire and M.,

"Niagara," Rochester German

"Insurance Company of North America."

E. NYE HUTCHISON,

AGENT,

Office Springs corner, Trade and Tryon streets

Up-Stairs. Charlotte, N. C.

Nov. 29, 1891.

J. S. PHILLIPS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 31 SOUTH TRYON

STREET, UP-STAIRS.

Has in stock a fresh line of

Suits and Trousers

Which will be made to order at short notice

These goods were bought late in the season,

and persons in want of a suit or a pair of

pants will do well to give me a call.

July 1, 1892.

## SEIGLE'S GRAND FALL DISPLAY.

This is a gala week with us. Our store is decorated with the richest and choicest stuffs. Full to overflowing with

## FALL GOODS.

Every nook, corner and shelf is crowded with lovely new goods. Our friends far and near are coming in to see this Grand Display.

## INDIA SILKS, DRESS SILKS,

Trimmings, Silks, Wool Stuffs, such as Bedford Cord, Creflow, Crocodile Cloths, Serges,

## HENRIETTES, MOHAIRS,

They are all here. Bedford Cord, all wool, 40 inches wide, 35 cents. Creflow, 87 1/2 cents. The two greatest values ever offered in dress stuffs are these: An all wool, yard wide Henrietta at 50 cents a yard. Every thread wool.

## A FRENCH SERGE,

Every strand wool, 38 inches wide, 65 cents. Full line of shades in each. Challies, 23 1/2 cents. Fine Apple Cloth, 35 cents. Fugi Cloth, 15 cents. Cotton Bedfords, 15 and 30 cents.

## Grand Assortment of Gingham.

Half-wool Cashmeres at 10 cents and 12 1/2 cents. Address: Trimmings of every kind. Silks at 5 cents and up to \$5.00. Curries, Carpets, Linens, Table Covers and all sorts of house fixtures. A very large line of Parasols. Many at half price. Underwear for ladies, Boys' and Girls' in full assortment. The greatest stock in the State. Write for what you want.

## T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

Oct. 29, 1892

## WHAT IS LIFE

## WITHOUT A FAVORITE?

The scene of perfection in a Comfort Chair was reached when the "Favorite" was made. It is strong, light, and durable. Combining the best qualities of others without their faults. Has a steel frame and stand; is entirely automatic and self-adjusting while taking any position from upright to horizontal. Does not warp in wet weather. Has no rattling or loose joints. Can be folded for storage or shipping and will last for years. No camp, veranda, lawn, study or sick room is complete without one. Why buy a cheap mock, cot and sick room chair when the Favorite combines all? I would be glad to have you see our model and hear me explain its merits. For them, and they are well worth \$7 and are sold for that price in other towns. If you don't live in the city write for one. Sold exclusively by BURGESS NICHOLS, Furniture Dealer.

R. S. SLOAN, Undertaker. Night call, Room

No. 6, Bryn Building, over Rogers & Co.

June 3, 1892.

## SETTLE UP YOUR NOTE

OR ACCOUNT AS IT IS PAST DUE.

## T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

We take this occasion to thank our patrons one

and all for their liberal patronage in the past

year, and ask for a continuance of the same.

We shall by strict attention to business, care-

ful and prompt attention, fair and honorable

dealing, selling only good goods at a legitimate

profit, merit your patronage. January the first

is pay day. The settlement of accounts is an

important one. All who owe us a note or an ac-

count will please call and settle at once. We

shall put all accounts and notes in the hands of

a collector, as we must have a settlement in order

to close our books for 1891. If you can't pay

us, we want part, or we want you to come in

and see us, whether you can pay us or not, and

let us talk it over with you. We have

now waited a year and must have money, and

the first possible moment. Our shelves and

counters are filled with good, honest goods, and

they are to be sold at the very lowest possible

price. Be sure and come in to see us whether it

is to buy or to settle.

Jan. 1, 1892. T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

## WE WANT YOU

To act as our agent. We will give you well

and pay liberally for your services. The business

is light, genteel and easy to handle. No

special ability required. Either sex, young or

old, with or without experience can make money

easily, rapidly and honorably working for us

You may begin at home and if you wish, work